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BURNLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1960

R. E. ROBINSON, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.



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(1)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

(with qualifications)

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Medical Officer of Health:

R. E. ROBINSON, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

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Chief Public Health Inspector  
and Superintendent of Public Cleansing:

H. WOODCOCK.

Certified Sanitary Inspector  
Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.  
Certified Meat and Food Inspector,  
Royal Sanitary Institute.  
Associate Member of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

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Assistant Public Health Inspector:

R. ISHERWOOD.

Certified Sanitary Inspector,  
Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.  
Certified Meat and Food Inspector,  
Royal Sanitary Institute,  
Member of the Institute of Housing.

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Clerk:

MRS. K. THOMAS.

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(2)

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND WATER COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN:

COUNCILLOR WM. STARKIE, C.C.,

VICE-CHAIRMAN:

COUNCILLOR E. DINSDALE.

Councillors:

MISS A. ALSTON.	C. E. ANGUS.
H. ATKINSON.	W. ATKINSON.
W. BENNETT.	E. BROXUP.
W. DENT.	E. T. EDDLESTONE.
MRS. E. FIELDEN.	G. W. FOX.
T. LANE.	F. PICKLES.
T. PYE.	W. ROBERTS.
T. SMITH.	H. SUTCLIFFE.
D. H. J. STUTTARD.	J. WALTON.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1960.

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To the Chairman and Members of the  
BURNLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year, 1960 and am happy to state that it was another good year for the inhabitants of the Burnley Rural.

Measles was fairly wide spread but fortunately very mild in its effect, otherwise the number of infectious fevers were few.

The infantile mortality rate improved on last year, and so did the Neo-Natal rate, but the still birth rate was a shade higher. The death rate was about the same and the maternal mortality again was nil.

The pressing needs at the moment are:

- a) An increased tempo in the conversion of Private Water supplies to Town Water.
- b) An increased tempo in the conversion of Pail Closets to the water carriage system.

With reference to (b) above, it is high time that the five country schools where pail closets are in use were demolished.

Concerning the death rate the number due to heart disease considerably exceeds all other causes with Cancer a good second. There is a great need for research into the cause of both these common causes of death.

The reduction in the working days throws a burden on the Public Health Inspectors of always having to undertake overtime in order to carry out the Meat Inspections in the scattered Abattoirs.

I am grateful to the Members of the Health Committee for their interest and help and to my staff for their ever ready help and co-operation during the year.

I have the honour to be  
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

R.E. Robinson,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Registrar-General's estimate of home population, mid-year 1960 .....	16,080
Area of the district .....	39.841 acres
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1960, according to rate books.....	6,063
Rateable Value (as at 1st April, 1961) .....	£243,033
Sum represented by 1d. rate (actual for year ended 31st March, 1961) .....	£957.

The chief occupations of the people in the district are textile weaving, coal mining, dairy farming and light engineering.

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate .....	106	101	207
Illegitimate .....	2	3	5
Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population, mid-1960 .....			14.8

Stillbirths.

Rate per total (live and still) births ...	19.0
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Deaths.

Number of deaths (all causes) .....	114	126	240
Death rate per 1,000 population, mid-1960 .....			11.5

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

Puerperal sepsis .....	0
Other maternal causes .....	0

Infant Deaths.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age .....	2
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age .....	0
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births .....	21.7
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births .....	15.6

Total deaths from cancer (all forms) ..... 36

Other certified causes of death were as follows:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory .....	0	1	1
Tuberculosis, other .....	0	0	0
Syphilitic disease .....	0	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	0	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach .....	3	6	9
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	7	0	7
Malignant neoplasm, breast .....	0	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus .....	0	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms...	8	9	17
Leukaemia .....	1	0	1
Diabetes .....	0	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	18	30	48
Coronary disease, angina .....	23	27	50
Hypertension with heart disease .....	2	0	2
Other heart disease .....	16	16	32
Other circulatory disease .....	6	9	15
Influenza .....	0	0	0
Pneumonia .....	4	6	10
Bronchitis .....	3	4	7
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	0	0	0
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	0	0	0
Nephritis and nephrosis .....	3	0	3
Hyperplasia of prostate .....	5	0	5
Congenital malformations .....	0	0	0
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	8	11	19
Motor vehicle accidents .....	0	0	0
All other accidents .....	2	2	4
Suicide .....	1	1	2
Other diseases of respiratory system .....	3	0	3
	114	126	240

#### SECTION B.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

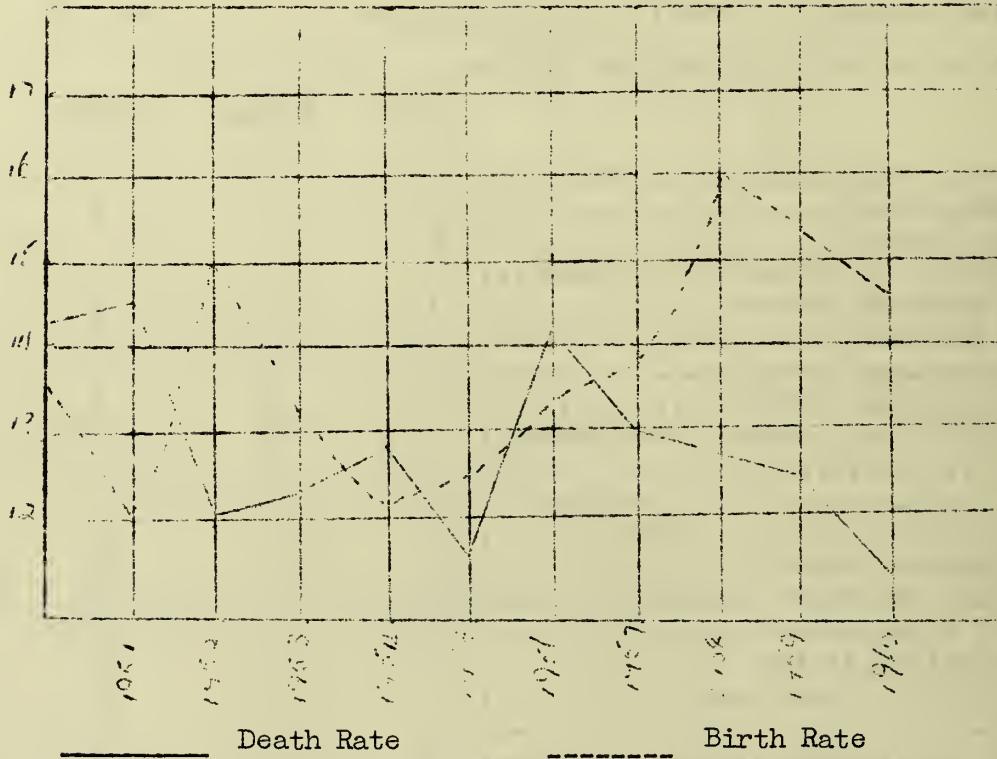
##### 1. Laboratory Facilities.

The laboratory work for the department was carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston. Samples are collected from the office each Wednesday noon. Any other samples are sent by bus.

(6)

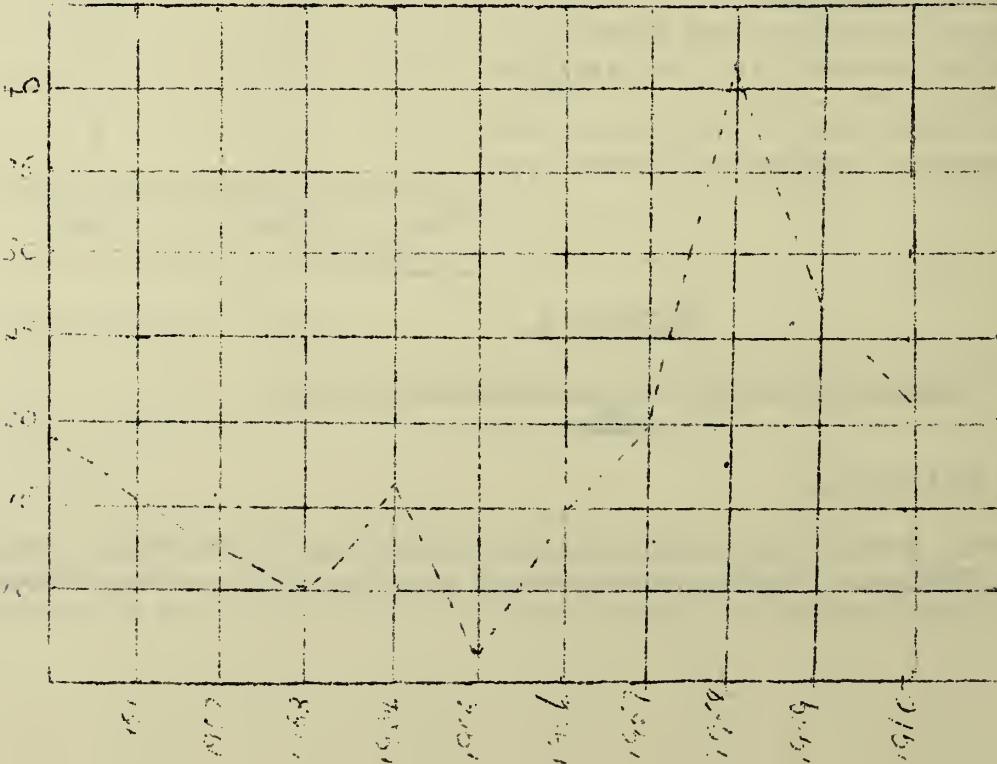
GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH AND DEATH RATE FOR PAST 10 YEARS.

Rate per 1,000



GRAPH SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE FOR PAST 10 YEARS.

Rate per 1,000



2. Ambulance Facilities.

All the ambulance undertakings for this district are carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

3. Nursing Services.

The nursing services provided for this district are carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

4. Immunisation and Vaccination Services, Home Helps, etc.

All these are under the control of the Lancashire County Council.

5. Clinics and Treatment Centres.Child Welfare Centres:

Barrowford U.D.C.	.....	Co-operative Rooms, Barrowford.
Brierfield U.D.C.	.....	Town Hall Annexe, Brierfield.
Burnley R.D.C.	.....	Methodist Chapel, Briercliffe. Village Hall, Holme, Cliviger. Co-operative Rooms, Foulridge. 7, Town Gate, Higham.
		Methodist Sunday School, Sabden. Methodist Sunday School, Worsthorne.
Colne M.B.	.....	Bank House, Albert Road, Colne.
Nelson M.B.	.....	9/11, Carr Road, Nelson.
Padiham U.D.C.	.....	West Bank House, Padiham.
Trawden U.D.C.	.....	Guild Room, Co-operative Rooms, Trawden.

School Clinics:

Elizabeth Street, Burnley.  
West Bank House, Padiham.  
9/11, Carr Road, Nelson.  
Bank House, Albert Road, Colne.  
259, Manchester Road, Nelson.

Tuberculosis:

Cases of suspected tuberculosis are now seen at the Chest Clinic, Marsden Hospital, Burnley.

Venereal Disease

At the Out-Patient Department, Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

Institutional Accommodation for Maternity Cases:

Christiana Hartley Hospital, Colne.

Fern Lea, Nelson.

Bank Hall, Burnley.

All these are under the control of the Regional Hospital Board.

SECTION C.PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.Infectious Diseases.

The infectious diseases notified during the year were:

Scarlet Fever .....	15
Whooping Cough .....	11
Measles .....	134

Tuberculosis.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
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Number of primary notifications received from medical practitioners on Form A .....	8	0	8
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Un-notified cases (obtained from Death Returns) .....	0	0	0
---	---	---	---

Localisation of Disease

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
--	-------------	---------------	--------------

Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	4	4	8
Meninges and C.N.S. ....	0	0	0
Other (Cervical lymph nodes ...	0	0	0

Occupations.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
--	-------------	---------------	--------------

Salesman .....	1	0	1
Ward Orderly .....	0	1	1
Housewife .....	0	2	2
Weaver .....	0	1	1
Retired .....	2	0	2
Tool Maker .....	1	0	1

4	4	8
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SCABIES ORDER, 1941.

There are no cases of scabies notified to this authority during the year.

SECTION D.CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORTSANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA1. Water Supply.

The area is supplied chiefly by water from the Council's own waterworks and from those of adjoining local authorities, but, in addition, there are also many privately owned water supplies.

The number of samples taken during the year was:

<u>Bacteriological:</u>	Public supplies:	26
	Private supplies:	7
<u>Chemical:</u>	Public supplies:	0
	Private supplies:	0

Details of the estimated number of houses with a piped supply of water are as follows:

Parish	Piped supplies			Not Piped.
	No. of dwelling houses	From public water mains	From private supplies	
Altham .....	226	226	-	-
Barley .....	80	28	52	-
Blacko .....	187	159	20	8
Briercliffe .....	873	858	6	9
Cliviger .....	644	539	84	9
Dunnockshaw .....	135	37	94	4
Foulridge .....	502	472	26	4
Goldshaw Booth ....	83	41	40	2
Habergham Eaves ...	258	231	25	2
Hapton .....	608	577	28	3
Higham .....	211	166	40	5
Ightenhill .....	48	48	-	-
Northtown .....	32	19	12	1
Old Laund Booth ...	257	215	42	-
Read .....	319	306	13	-
Reedley Hallows ...	277	245	32	-
Roughlee .....	115	52	62	1
Sabden .....	447	393	54	-
Simonsstone .....	236	226	10	-
Worsthorne .....	623	623	5	-

The department has been engaged during the year checking on the purity of water supplies.

In all, 33, samples of water, from public and private supplies, were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston, for analysis.

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The results of these samples were as follows:

Public Supplies:

26 samples taken for bacteriological examination.

Number reported excellent .....	20
Number reported unsatisfactory .....	6

Private Supplies:

7 samples taken for bacteriological examination.

Number reported excellent .....	1
Number reported unsatisfactory .....	6

In cases where water is reported unsatisfactory, the users are requested to boil all water to be used for drinking purposes. Unsatisfactory sources are investigated and where possible, advice is given to owners so that improvements may be effected.

Where there are several springs running into one private supply, samples are taken from each spring and where one or more is found to be unsatisfactory, then such springs can be disconnected, leaving only those where pure water is delivered.

In several cases it has been found that water originating from a spring is piped for varying distances in field drains which admit subsoil water to a tank which is often below ground and inadequately covered and admits surface water. This is a most unsatisfactory method of storing and collecting drinking water. Considerable improvements can be carried out by constructing a water tight brick tank with sides standing 18" above surrounding ground and properly covered. Properly jointed glazed earthenware pipes are then used for conveying the water to the tank.

2. Pollution of Rivers  
and Streams.

When any septic tanks are emptied an inspection is made and where improvements or repairs are necessary, the appropriate notice is served on the owner. Filters require constant attention, especially in the vicinity of trees, as choking is caused by leaves falling in the Autumn.

The sewerage scheme at Lane Bottom, Briercliffe was completed towards the end of the year and by the end of December three pail closets had been converted to fresh water closets. It is anticipated that conversions in this area will now proceed very quickly as in several cases two families have been sharing one pail; a state of affairs which is most unsatisfactory.

Schemes for the sewerage of Dunnockshaw and Newchurch-in-Pendle are at present in the course of preparation.

The chief source of river pollution is still from unsewered villages as follows:- Barley, Dunnockshaw, Ightenhill, Newchurch-in-Pendle and Roughlee.

Another source of pollution is caused by drainage from farms. Sink drainage is usually piped direct to the nearest stream and liquid manure tanks are, in the majority of cases, fitted with overflow pipes, and these discharge into adjoining streams. In some cases, heavy pollution is caused by faulty outlet valves on these liquid manure tanks. Such outlets are generally stopped up with a sack. When emptying takes place, the farmer manoeuvres his tank box under the outlet. When the tank box is full it is carted on to the land, but the liquid continues to run to the nearest stream until the box is again placed in position. This procedure continues until the tank is empty and it is not possible to re-stop the outlet until the tank is empty.

### 3. Clcset Accommodation.

The Council pay grants for the conversion of privies and pail closets as follows:-

- a) Where the property is connected to a sewer not more than 100 ft away. £12. 10. 0d. per w.c.
- b) Where the property is connected to a sewer more than 100 ft. away up to £25 per w.c.
- c) Where the conversion involves the construction of a septic tank and filter intended to serve one house only £25 per w.c.
- d) Where the conversion involves the construction of a septic tank and filter which will be shared by two or more houses, or in any other approved case, e.g. schools, factories, etc. £20 per w.c.

In all cases the amount shown is maximum. The grant will be that amount, or half the cost, whichever is the lesser.

The following table shows the number of conversions carried out during the year:

Privy closets to fresh water closets.....	0
Privy closets to pail closets .....	0
Pail closets to fresh water closets.....	31
Trough closets to fresh water closets .....	0
Waste water closets to fresh water closets .....	142

The approximate number of the different types of sanitary conveniences in the district is as follows:

Fresh water closets .....	3450
Waste water closets .....	2151
Pail closets (including tank closets) .....	819
Trough closets .....	4

The number of waste water closet conversions in 1959 was 35 compared with 142 in 1960. This increase is due no doubt to the payment of Standard Grants under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

During the year 147 houses were provided with the five standard amenities necessary for the obtaining of a grant.

The actual work involved was as follows:-

Baths installed .....	106
Washbasin installed .....	95
Hot water supplies provided .....	74
Fresh water closets installed .....	112
Ventilated food cupboards installed .....	135

The average grant paid was approximately £80.

#### 4. Public Cleansing.

For practically the whole year, refuse was collected weekly, but following the July and September holidays when the department closed down, and collections deteriorated slightly for two weeks in each case.

It should be remembered that when a dustman takes his holiday he comes back to practically double the amount of refuse. Many owner/occupiers spend their holidays in house repairing and decorating, and consequently more refuse is produced.

A lot of houses are equipped with solid fuel cookers which burn twenty four hours per day. Such properties produce more ash than houses with open fires.

Occasionally, when investigating a complaint of a full dustbin, it has been found that the tenant has placed a large cardboard carton in the bottom of the bin, thus leaving very little room for any other refuse to follow.

Every new house which is built adds greatly to the work of the men because the bins have to be carried a much greater distance than in the case of the conventional terraced house with a back yard and back street.

The "do it yourself" house owner is causing quite a problem in the department. Several times each week requests are received for special collections to be made of old fireplaces, bricks, plaster and other building materials. We are even asked to be "disposers of old furniture". One owner asked us to move a couple of tons of soil. Where the quantity is reasonable every effort is made to oblige; but where the quantity is considered too large the owner is advised to employ a private contractor. These extra collections put an extra strain on the staff and vehicles.

#### Vehicles and Labour.

The five-day week is still operating successfully.

Refuse is collected as follows:

One 18/20 cu. yd. Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper (nine years old), staffed by a driver and four men.

Collections from: Worsthorne, Pike Hill, Red Lees, Overtown, Holme, Walk Mill, Dunnockshaw, Habergham Eaves, Hapton, Read and Simonstone.

One 10 cu. yd. Shelvoke and Drewry Side Loader (Ten years old), staffed by a driver and four men.

Collections from: Sabden, Fence, Blacko, Foulridge, Reedley and Briercliffe.

One 7 cu. yd. Ford Diesel (Five years old), staffed by a driver and two men.

Collections from: Altham, Barley, Roughlee, Goldshaw Booth, Ightenhill and isolated properties around the villages.

This vehicle has shown a considerable saving in fuel costs.

One 2 cu. yd. Bedford Side Loader (Three years old), staffed by a driver and one man.

Used for refuse collection when necessary to assist other vehicles, tip maintenance, collection of full salvage bags from vehicles and collection of metals from tips.

Nightsoil Collection and Emptying of Cesspools.

One 800-gallon Shelvoke and Drewry Cesspool Emptier (ten years old), staffed by a driver and one man.

Approximately 650 pails are emptied weekly, plus privies and cesspools.

This vehicle is employed fifty-two weeks per year as pails cannot be left for two weeks. Some tenants use Elsan type closets and the containers are not as large as the pails sold by the Council, consequently when such people have visitors they soon find that the container is full.

We have trouble with the 8" outlet valve on this vehicle which has to be renewed at least once per year. This is due to the type of material carried and to the fact that some tenants deposit anything objectionable into the pail. On one occasion we found half a bed sheet wrapped around the worm in the valve.

Pail emptying is most objectionable work and every credit is due to the two men who carry out the work and to those who fill the breach at holiday times.

Numerous calls are made for septic tanks to be emptied. Some of these have a large capacity and may take a whole day to empty. Consequently, there is a limit to what can be done as the pail service must not be interrupted and cesspools and privies also need emptying at regular intervals.

Refuse Disposal.

Household refuse is deposited on tips in the parishes of Foulridge, Reedley, Hapton, Old Laund Booth, Dunnockshaw, Briercliffe, Sabden and Worsthorne.

There is also need for a tipping site at Read and Simonstone. Since the vehicles return to the depot from each village with practically a full load of waste paper, it is important that there is a sufficient number of tips situated close to the more densely populated parts of the district.

At intervals, a Bristol tractor is hired from Nelson Corporation for tip maintenance.

Difficulty is experienced at Hapton by people depositing wallpaper, builder's refuse, etc., in the gateway, which leaves the approach very unsightly. This tip is now filled to capacity.

At Briercliffe, the tip is used by factory owners for depositing flue dust. This has caused vehicles to be stuck on several occasions. This tipping site is now practically filled and work should commence on a proposed extension.

Sale of Galvanised Ware.

Dustbins and pails were sold to householders during the year as follows:

Galvanised light dustbins .....	53
Galvanised B.S.S. dustbins .....	142
Galvanised sanitary pails .....	46

5. Salvage.

A market was found for all the paper salvaged during the year, at an average price of £6. 10s. per ton.

The total weight of salvage last year was 217 tons, 4 cwts and the total income was £1,511. 19s 2d.

Weight and Value of Salvage sold during the year.

	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper .....	207.	9.	1.	0.	1352.	2.	7.
Aluminium .....		10.	1.	1.	30.	9.	6.
Brass .....		4.	0.	0.	16.	14.	10.
Copper .....		2.	1.	16.	15.	16.	9.
Tins .....	4.	10.	0.	0.	15.	15.	0.
Batteries .....			3.	0.		16.	9.
Lead .....			3.	14.	2.	9.	0.
Rags .....	4.	3.	3.	22.	63.	17.	7.
Woollens .....			2.	3.	13.	6.	2.
Zinc .....				12.		11.	0.
	217.	4.	1.	23.	1511.	19.	2.

The men are paid a bonus on salvage sales, which amounted to £24. 19s 4d., for a man who worked the full period.

6. Public Conveniences.

Land has been purchased by the Council at Sabden, and at Hapton for the erection of public conveniences.

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of a site suitable for conveniences at Worsthorne.

Conveniences are in existence at Foulridge and Briercliffe.

The greatest need is in the parishes which attract numerous visitors at the weekends and public holidays.

7. Disinfection.

During the year thirty three houses were visited for the purpose of disinfection. Formaldehyde was used in all cases except in the case of tuberculosis where a 5% Izal solution was used.

Bedding is removed for steam disinfection, where necessary, to Burnley County Borough Cleansing Station.

8. Smoke Abatement.

The Clean Air Act has taken away from local authorities responsibility for gas manufacturing plants, with the exception of those parts of the works used for steam raising.

Some contraventions of the Clean Air Act have been reported to the Committee, but no legal proceedings have been taken.

An application for a certificate of exemption from the provisions of the Clean Air Act was granted to a coke works in the area, the certificate expired on the 31st December, 1959.

During 1960 the owners submitted plans for the erection of a new chimney but the Council were of the opinion that the chimney would not be of a sufficient height. Amended plans have not yet been submitted. Efforts have been made to use a mixture of coke and coal as fuel in order to reduce smoke emissions. This has brought about a slight improvement but the Clean Air Act is still being contravened.

Many factories with Lancashire boilers have abolished hand firing and substituted automatic stokers. This greatly reduces smoke emissions.

9. Rodent Control.

Rodent control in private dwellings and business premises was carried out during the year. A free service was given in the case of private dwellings but a charge was made for the treatment of business premises and farms.

Owing to the fact that the Rodent Operator was used for a considerable period as a driver on refuse collection, it was not found possible to carry out any sewer treatments during the year.

Advisory Committee for Rodent Control.

The North-East Lancashire Advisory Committee was formed in 1954. This covered Workable Area No. 11, which comprised Colne, Nelson, Trawden, Brierfield, Barrowford, Burnley, Padham and Burnley Rural District, together with Workable Areas No. 10 and 15. Each district is represented by a member of the local authority and the Public Health Inspector. Half-yearly meetings are held in the respective districts when problems are discussed.

10. Other Vermin

Eleven houses were disinfested. Eight were infested with cockroaches, two with fleas and one with blue bottles.

Two wasps nests were destroyed.

11. Sanitary Inspections of the Area.

Appendix A on page 29 shows the number of inspections carried out during the year.

12. Tents, Vans and Sheds.

There are two main sites licensed on which caravans and sheds are situated. A new site was licensed on which caravans only are situated. In addition there are a number of moveable dwellings on very small sites in different parts of the district.

The new site licensed for holiday caravans only is quite modern. There are concrete standings and paths, electricity points, sewer drainage and water supply at each standing. Communal showers, laundry and water closets in a central position. There is also a special arrangement for emptying pail closets. Refuse is collected from properly covered bins each week by the Council.

Conditions at the sites for caravans and sheds have been maintained in a sanitary manner. Bins are placed near the entrance to both sites so that refuse can be deposited by campers and is then easily collected by the Council's men approximately every eight days.

The owner has constructed a special tank box which he uses to tour the sites one day each week. Chemical closets are then emptied into the box. The box is then placed in a convenient position so that the contents can be transferred to the Council's Cesspool emptier for disposal.

13. Factories.

There are 99 factories in the district, and inspections are made. Many of the factories have had modern sanitary accommodation installed in place of existing types.

Below is given a table of factory inspections for purposes of provisions as to health, and cases in which defects were found under Part 1 of the Factories Act, 1937.

Factory inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Notices
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6, are to be enforced by local authority...	0	0	0
Factories in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority (not included above).....	90	7	2
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority .....	9	1	0
Total .	99	8	2

Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	No. in which defects were found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness .....	1	1	1
Ineffective drainage of floors.	1	1	-
Sanitary Conveniences :			
Insufficient .....	1	1	1
Unsuitable or defective .....	8	8	1
Total	11	11	3

SECTION E.HOUSING.

During the year, no houses were erected by the Council. Twenty eight houses were erected by other bodies or persons.

At the end of the year 58 applications had been received for houses and 66 applications for bungalows.

Inspection and Repair of Houses.

Again, complaints of housing defects have not been as numerous as they were pre 1939.

A very large percentage of terraced houses and cottages are now owned by the people who live in them. These people are generally very proud to be owner/occupiers and take great pride in carrying out improvements. Baths, washbasins and water closets are installed usually with the aid of a Standard Grant. New modern fireplaces are fixed, flagged floors are covered with various colours of asphalt. External walls are neatly pointed and woodwork is regularly painted in attractive bright colours. All this effort has brought about a considerable improvement in the housing condition of the people and such houses will thereby provide good accommodation for a long number of years.

During the year, 107 tenanted houses were inspected, usually on complaint. The number of inspections made was 361. 34 informal notices were served requiring repairs to be carried out and 17 informal notices were complied with. Action was taken under Section 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 in respect of three houses.

Rent increases and Certificates of Disrepair.Rent Act, 1957.

During the year two certificates of disrepair were issued and there were no undertakings given by landlords to carry out repairs listed by the tenants.

Particulars of housing inspections and repair work carried out are given in Appendices B and C on pages 26, 27 and 28.

SECTION F.Inspection and Supervision of Food.a) Milk Supply.

On the 1st October, 1960 the County Council took over the granting of dealers licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

No. of Milk distributors in the district .....	42
No. of dairies in the district .....	12
No. of shops in the district other than dairies .....	16
No. of dealer's licences issued in respect of:	
a) the distribution of tuberculin tested milk .....	17
b) the distribution of pasteurised milk .....	20
c) the distribution of sterilised milk .....	22

b) Biological Examination of Milk Samples.

No. of samples taken for brucellosis tests .....	275
No. reported negative .....	228
No. reported positive .....	39
Result not obtained .....	8

c) Meat and Other Foods.

Last year the Council licensed four slaughterhouses, one each in the Parishes of Dunnockshaw, Cliviger, Higham and Read. At two of the slaughterhouses, regular week-end killing is carried out. This necessitates both Inspectors working alternate week-ends, for which extra payment is received.

The butcher's shops were inspected and generally found to be clean and well maintained.

Details of meat inspected and condemned within the district during 1960 are shown in Appendix E, on page 30.

Condemned Meat.

In the case of meat condemned at slaughterhouses and butchers' shops, small amounts are buried at the tip and, in some cases, at the slaughterhouses. Larger quantities of condemned meat are sent for manufacture into fertilisers.

Meat is coloured green at the time of condemnation.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and thus deals with the adulteration of food.

A total of 80 samples was obtained, consisting of 59 samples of milk and 21 others comprising:-

1 Coffee	1 Bacon
1 Spaghetti bolognese	2 Flour confectionery
2 meat pies	1 Olive oil
1 Arrowroot	1 Sleeping tablets
1 Coffee extra dry	1 Table jelly
1 Onion sauce powder	1 Artificial cream cakes
1 Boracic ointment B.P.	1 Cod Liver Oil
1 Stew (Beef brawn)	2 Cut mixed peel
1 Meat Paste	1 Meat, potted

The samples were analysed by the County Analyst and below are given details of those on which he reported adversely:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 Cod Liver Oil	Vitamin A content only 350 I.U.'s/gram. B.P. requires not less than 600 I.U's/gram.	Stock withdrawn and packers communicated with.

#### d) Food Preparing Premises

Regular visits were made to canteens and food shops which are generally kept in a satisfactory manner.

There are, however, one or two exceptions and these are not easily improved. It does not seem possible to make a person handle food in a hygienic manner if he, or she, has not received adequate training.

The most effective remedy is for visits to be made daily and to set the food handler certain specific tasks to be carried out each day. In this way improvements can be brought about, but involves expense in travelling if one particular shop or canteen has to be visited for a long period.

Where the premises do not comply with the Food and Drugs Act, the necessary notices are served on the occupier.

An egg freezing plant is operating in the district. It was constructed by the owner after consultation with the Public Health Inspector and eggs are broken under most hygienic conditions.

No. of Food Premises, by type of business, at end of year.

General grocers and provision dealers.....	84
Greengrocers and fruiters.....	12
Meat shops.....	14
Bakers and/or confectioners.....	15
Fried Fish Shops.....	8
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, etc.....	16
Licensed premises, canteens, cafes, etc. ....	41
Others .....	39

e) Ice Cream,

The necessary attention was given to premises where ice cream is prepared and/or sold, with special attention being given to the preparation.

Sixteen samples of ice cream were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston for analysis. Eleven of the samples were reported Grade 1 one was reported to be grade 2. and four Grade 4.

f) Bakehouses.

There are fifteen bakehouses on the register and routine inspections were carried out during the year.

g) Food Poisoning.

There were no notifications of food poisoning during the year.

SCHOOLS

During the year twenty four schools in the district were inspected and the following information may be of interest.

Number of schools with unsatisfactory yard surfaces ..... 12

## Sanitary Accommodation.

## No. of schools with:

Fresh water closets .....	19
Waste water closets .....	0
Trough closets .....	0
Pail closets .....	5

Refuse Disposal.

## No. of schools with:

Dustbins .....	24
Ashpits .....	0

Water Supply.

No. of schools supplied from:-

Public mains .....	22
Private supplies .....	2
No. of Private supplies considered unsatisfactory .....	0
No. of schools where washing facilities are considered unsatisfactory .....	7

Drainage.

No. of schools with drainage to -

Public sewers .....	17
Private treatment works .....	2

Dinners are now cooked on the premises at most of the schools. Kitchens have been enlarged and modernised and there has been considerable improvement generally. Meat is freshly cooked and refrigerators have been installed for the storage of perishable food. Previously, meals were prepared in a central kitchen. Dinners were cooked early in the morning, (meat having to be cooked the previous day) and then taken in special containers to the different schools. Considerable time was taken in delivery.

APPENDIX A.SANITARY INSPECTIONS MADE.General Sanitation.

Inspections under the Housing Acts.....	178
Inspections and visits under the Public Health Acts .....	183
Disinfection of rooms .....	33
Visits to verminous premises .....	35
Visits re water supplies .....	12
Visits re refuse and salvage disposal .....	160
Visits re dustbins, pails, etc.....	79
Visits re septic tanks and filters .....	103
Interviews with property owners etc.....	123
Smoke observations .....	9
Old drains tested .....	88
Old drains inspected .....	108
Miscellaneous sanitary visits .....	116
Shops inspected .....	77
Visits re conversions .....	14
Visits re Certificates of Disrepair .....	1
Visits to factories re sanitary accommodation .....	8
Visits re smoke .....	5
Inspections and visits in connection with I.D. cases .....	33
Visits re accumulations and deposits .....	61
Visits re caravans and movable dwellings .....	9
Visits re Schools .....	25
Premises inspected for vermin .....	2
Visits to spoilbanks .....	27
Visits re dirty houses .....	1
Smoke abatement visits .....	3
Visits re Standard Grants .....	31
Visits re burial of body .....	2

Meat and Food Inspection and Inspection of Food Premises and Vehicles.

Meat inspection .....	705
Ice cream premises inspected .....	8
Food preparing premises inspected .....	8
Miscellaneous food visits .....	30
Butchers' shops inspected .....	13
Bakehouses inspected .....	6
Grocers' shops inspected .....	27
Greengrocers' shops inspected .....	2
Fried Fish shops inspected .....	4
Licensed premises inspected .....	4
Cowsheds inspected .....	1

Sampling.

Milk samples taken .....	232
Water samples taken .....	37
Ice cream samples taken .....	18
Meat samples submitted for bacteriological examination .....	3
No. of specimens .....	4

APPENDIX B.SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.Dwelling Houses.

Dirty houses cleansed .....	1
Rainwater gutters provided or repaired .....	2
Roofs repaired or new roofs provided .....	2
Repairs carried out to private water supplies .....	1
Verminous houses cleansed .....	1

Bakehouses and Food Shops.

Cleansed and limewashed on request .....	1
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Drainage.

Choked drain cleansed .....	5
Drainage disposal installations cleansed or repaired .....	3
Houses completely redrained .....	1
Drains repaired or reconstructed .....	7
Inspection chambers repaired or reconstructed .....	1
New private drainage disposal installations constructed .....	1

Water Closets, dustbins, etc.,

Additional water closet provided .....	17
Waste water closet converted to fresh water closet .....	142
Pail closets converted to fresh water closet.....	31
Privy closets converted to fresh water closets .....	0

APPENDIX C.1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	107
(b) number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose .....	361
2. Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit;	
(a) Number found during year .....	5
(b) Total number (or estimated number) existing at end of year .....	24
3. Number of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit. ....	107

2. Houses Demolished.

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
a) In Clearance Areas:			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	5	0	0
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. ....	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under S.43 (2), Housing Act, 1957 ....	-	-	-
b) Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under S 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957.....	0	0	0
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by M.O.H. ....	0	0	0
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under the Local Acts...	0	0	0
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders.....	0	0	0

	Houses Closed	Displaced during year	Persons	Families
<u>3. Unfit Houses Closed.</u>				
1. Under S.16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957 .....	3	7	3	
2. Under S.17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957 .....	-	-	-	
3. Parts of buildings closed under S. 18, Housing Act, 1957 .....	-	-	-	
<u>4. Unfit Houses made fit and Houses which defects were remedied.</u>		By Owner		By Local Authority.
1. After informal action by local authority .....		107		-
2. After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts .....		1		-
(b) S.9 & 16, Housing Act, 1957.		-		-
3. Under S. 24, Housing Act, 1957.		-		-
<u>5. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957).</u>			No. of Houses.	
<u>Position at end of year.</u>				
1. Retained for temporary accommodation (a) Under Section 48 .....			0	
(b) Under Section 17 (2) .....			0	
(c) Under Section 46 .....			0	
2. Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53. .....			0	
<u>6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement.</u>				
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year.....			0	
<u>7. Housing Act, 1949 &amp; Housing (Financial Provisions)Act, 1948.</u>				
Action taken during the year.....			0	
<u>8. House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959. - Standard Grants.</u>				
(a) Submitted to local authority .....			172	
(b) Approved by local authority .....			147	
(c) Work completed .....			147	

APPENDIX D.PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

	Local Authority premises	Type of Property			Agri-cultural
		Dwelling Houses.	All other including business premises.		
1. Number of properties in the district	38	5554	1504	509	
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of a) Notification b) Survey under the Act c) Otherwise	12 14 -	85 73 -	7 1 -	26 54 -	
3. Total inspections carried out, including re-inspections	38	211	15	118	
4. Number of properties inspected in Section 2 found to be infested with a) rats b) mice	17 7	71 67	9 5	54 10	
5. Number of infested properties treated (S.4.)	24	138	14	64	
6. Total treatments carried out, including re-treatment	68	267	27	103	
7. Number of notices served under S.4. of the Act	-	-	-	-	
8. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.	-	-	-	-	

APPENDIX E.

## CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1452	384	7	9319	236
Number inspected	1452	384	7	9319	236
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned .....	0	5	2	15	0
Organ or part of carcase condemned .....	72	110	0	483	8
% of number inspected affected .....	4.9%	29.9%	28.6%	5.3%	3.4%
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned .....	1	0	0	0	0
Organ or part of carcase condemned .....	27	4	0	0	1
% of number inspected affected .....	1.9%	1.4%	0%	0%	.4%
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	3	0	-----	-----	-----
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration .....	3	0	-----	-----	-----
Generalised and totally condemned .....	0	0	-----	-----	-----



